

BF

831

.R3

COPY2



Class BF831

Book .R3

Copyright N^o Copy 2

COPYRIGHT DEPOSIT.



Copyright, 1919
By
ONA MARIE RASHER

All Charts Drawn
By
Author

58

1

13/78
53076.



ONA MARIE RASHER

✓ CHARACTER ANALYSIS ✓

In condensed form

Prepared from the results of a thorough
Scientific study of human character
obtained from thousands
of subjects.

For the use of Employment Experts, Vocational Advisors, Teachers, and others
responsible for the welfare of
the individual.

By

ONA MARIE RASHER

Vocational Advisor and Employment
Expert.

Copy 2

BF831
.R3
Copy 2

OCT 20 1919 ✓

✓
©CL.A535410

Recorded
MT2

CONTENTS

Phrenology.....	6
Study of Charts.....	18
Profile.....	24
Face.....	36
Back of Head.....	46
Refined Man.....	47
Rough Man.....	48
Hair Eyebrows.....	49
Eyes.....	50
Nose.....	51
Ears.....	54
Mouth.....	55
Hand.....	56
How to Study the Hand.....	57
Pyschic Hand.....	59
Artistic Hand (Conical).....	61
Useful Hand.....	63
Spatulate Hand.....	65
Philosophical Hand.....	67
Murderer's Hand.....	69
Idiot's Hand.....	71

Nails	72
Mounts and Plain	73
Mount Venus	73
Mount Jupiter	73
Mount Saturn	75
Mount Sun	75
Mount of Mercury	75
Mount of Luna	76
Plain of Mars	76
Chart Showing Measurements	78
Lines	80
Life Line	80
Mentality Line	80
Heart Line	80
Financial Line	81
Symbols	83
Island	83
Cross	83
Star	83
A Square	84
A Triangle	84
A Circle	84
A Spot	84
Parallels	85
Rachette	85

PREFACE

A man can never achieve the greatest success unless he is placed in an environment or, commercially speaking, in a business which corresponds with his spirit and temperament. He cannot know the latter unless he shall have first made a careful study of human nature generally and then more specifically as to his own personal characteristics.

The musician will seldom violate his art by combining the pure, sweet, delicate tones of the violin and the coarse, harsh, unharmonizing sounds which are emitted from the drum. On the other hand, the violin and the soft tones of the piano, when combined, are most pleasing to the aesthetic sense.

Just so with the human being. A keen, quick thinker, one of quick action, would never be content nor successful on slow moving machinery, or retail sales, where patience and long drawn out conversations are necessary. To be successful he should put all his energy into sales of larger quantities of goods, or by working on quick moving machinery, which would be more in ac-

cord with his lively, vivacious action and manner.

From a thorough study of the individual temperament, characteristics and peculiarities, the vocation for which the subject is best fitted can be obtained.

PHRENOLOGY

The first question that arises in the mind of the reader is, what are the proofs to support Phrenology? None are necessary. We consider the fundamental principles of Phrenology as well settled and demonstrated as are the great truths in Chemistry, Geology, and Astronomy.

In the early centuries brute force often held sway, until low craftiness dethroned it, while high and noble intellectual combinations pushed this aside in its turn and still man knew not himself; but the time came when man, having rendered himself practical by discoveries and appliances in other sciences, became at length anxious for some rational views of the human mind.

A great many philosophers disclosed scientific truths which were not recognized, but in the year 1757 a native of Suabia, by the name of Francois Joseph Gall, was recognized as the father of Phrenology. At the age of nine years he and another boy were placed under the tuition of an uncle, and while with him, Gall was often reprimanded for his inability to compete with his companion in his studies. Later they were sent to school at Bade, where about thirty other

boys attended. Here he had the same difficulty, though there were two who even excelled Gall's companion in memorizing. Through careful observation, Gall noticed that all their eyes were very prominent; so prominent that they gave them the nickname of Bull's Eyes. Gall was transferred to another school and met with the same disappointment in competing with other boys in verbal recitation. He observed the projecting eyes in those who excelled him there, also. At a later period he again suffered defeat at the college of Strasburgh, by youths whose eyes exhibited the same kind of prominence. Having observed this peculiarity in all his companions who had verbal memory, the idea very naturally arose to Gall that prominent eyes were an indication of good verbal memory—and here was the beginning of Phrenology.

He came to the conclusion that if prominent eyes meant verbal memory, other prominent parts of the head had some meaning; and from this time on Gall devoted his time to the study of the human character. Nothing escaped his notice. Dr. Gall, as he was now called, gave parties and invited all types of people and had them tell of the characteristics of their fellow-men. As a

result he observed that people with a carnivorous instinct and disposition to murder, had a more prominent swelling at the base of the brain. Broadness of the head at this place, was very noticeable in one of his companions, who was noted for his cunningness, deceit and tendency to steal.

One man whom Dr. Gall was interested in was a leader and very prominent in society, and was considered a very truthful man; but Dr. Gall noticed the development and broadness of the base of the head and was a little suspicious. After this man's death, Dr. Gall learned that he was deceitful and had stolen large sums of money.

Next we learn of Dr. Spurzheim, who was born in 1776 at Longwich, a village near Treves, in Germany. He was like Gall, a man of genius. He went to Vienna in 1799 to study medicine and there became acquainted with Dr. Gall and from that time was associated with him. Dr. Spurzheim then took up the study of Phrenology. He gave lectures on the subject, which were met with criticism; but he did not give up. He published "Outlines of Phrenology," and on the 25th of January, 1828, in the city of Edinburgh, a few believers who had organized a Phrenology Society, gave a dinner to

Dr. Spurzheim, to which a Sir William Hamilton, who took an active part against Phrenology, was invited. He preferred a war of words instead of making a thorough examination of its truths. Dr. Spurzheim, after an explanation as to its truths, asked permission to prove his words by an examination of Hamilton's head. The baronet declined it as undignified, and Dr. Spurzheim won the debate.

Since that time we have had hundreds of philosophers, each giving new thoughts on the subject. But the last century people have been too busy with their social and financial affairs and the study of animals, plants and bugs to give a thought to the most important subject, in my estimation, the "Human Body."

People believe to a certain extent, but do not admit it. For instance, as soon as a man meets another he forms some opinion of him—not from the shape of the body nor the feet—but from observing the shape of the head and facial expressions; which is nothing but Phrenology. So it is a known fact that by a careful and thorough study of the human head and face, we can tell of the characteristics and temperament of the person.

Our judgment of people should be based upon a thorough, scientific study of their character. We should not form conclusions from guesswork. People often form conclusions which are entirely erroneous because they are ignorant on the subject. A man is often judged by his clothes and environment; which is unjust. Some of the greatest men in history were brought up in rags and the very poorest of environment. So, after a thorough, scientific study, a man should be able to detect the characteristics of people regardless of their environment and clothes.

Teachers, employment agents, managers, fathers and mothers, in my estimation, are responsible for the welfare of their pupils, employees, and children.

I do not think a teacher is successful unless he studies his pupils and learns of their different characteristics, and handles them accordingly.

From my own experience in teaching school, I found one pupil about ten years old, who was said to be a menace to the neighborhood, and they attached the name of "Nick Carter" to him because he was so bad. In talking to his mother she informed me that if I ever conquered her son I could

do better than she, as she had scolded him and whipped him, but could not master him. The father was away from home most of the time, so the mother was raising her children to the best of her ability. "Nick" even had his playmates trained to obey his orders or suffer the consequences. His former teacher knew better than to punish him, because he would fight back; was usually prepared at all times by wearing spurs or carrying a knife; anything to give people the impression he was a bad, bold man, such as he had read about in story books.

My first day of teaching, the last pupil to come in was a bright-eyed little chap with a large rimmed hat on his head, a red bandanna around his neck, belt around his waist, with a small toy pistol, and spurs on his shoes. He walked across the room and to my surprise selected the front seat, leaving his hat upon his head. Of course every pupil knew this was "Nick Carter," and was intensely interested to know what was going to happen next. At a glance, I noticed Nick had a determined look upon his face and would be very stubborn if opposed. A short time before this I read an article in "School Management," which said: "A stubborn person is self-conscious and can-

not be driven, but persuaded through kindness." I thought, "Here is my chance to test it out." I did not look at him or address him personally, but addressed the pupils in a general way and said: "I wonder if we have enough hat hooks in the hall for all the little boys and girls." Naturally Nick's curiosity was aroused, and he wondered if the pupils had left a hook for him. He went as fast as his little legs could take him to the hall and soon appeared again in the doorway, but no hat on his head this time, and exclaimed: "There is just one more hook left, teacher," and I responded kindly, "Thank you." He slipped into his seat very quietly this time, with a look in his eyes as though to say, "You are the only one who has ever spoken kindly to me."

From that time on I never had a better pupil than Nick Carter. From observation I learned this little fellow was a keen, quick thinker, but was so active he would become restless if he had to study very long at a time. As soon as I noticed this restlessness coming upon him, I had him go on an errand for me, erase the boards, something to get him away from his books for a while. I studied all my pupils and tried to remedy their failings to the best of my ability.

One of my pupils had an extremely high forehead for a child, and the top of his head well developed, but the lower part came almost to a point. In analyzing him I found he was very fond of books and did not want to leave them for recess. His mother informed me that he was always reading at home. I began to see his health failing, and suggested to his mother that it was best for the child not to read of evenings for a while, and when recess came I went outside and started my pupils playing games and took particular pains to see that this little fellow took an active part. I saw him brighten up again, just as a plant does after a shower.

I had another pupil just the opposite; very low forehead and the lower part of the head very well developed. I saw he was very active but did not learn very easily and that it was hard to induce him to study. As most pupils are curious, I tried to arouse his curiosity by the study of charts and pictures first, and then by letting him do actual measuring. I discovered that this child was good in mathematics but backward in all other studies, also that he liked to build houses. I had to spend more time with this child than the others as it is much easier to teach a child to play games than to interest

him in his studies. From the study of this pupil, I learned that you must let a child who is active, know what he is studying about, with the use of charts, and why he should; also that he must think well, and read about anything until he understands it thoroughly before he puts it into action. This is the type which usually leave school in the 6th or 8th grade, but should be urged to stick to his studies. Suppose this child were to become disabled through an accident. Without an education he would be totally dependent.

Of course these are extreme cases. The majority of pupils have both their mental and active ability equally developed, consequently they do not work too rapidly and therefore do not tire too easily.

Caution should be taken not to arouse jealousy in other pupils. As most of the active pupils become restless about the same time, I decided upon a plan which would apply to all of the pupils generally. When I saw this restlessness coming upon them, I told them to lie their heads on their desks and close their eyes, as this would rest both types, the mental and the active. It is surprising what two or three moments' rest of this kind will do for them. This applies to

the Intermediate pupils just out of Kindergarten. The Intermediate pupils, or pupils from seven to ten years old, are considered the hardest to handle, but in my estimation the most interesting, for this is the real beginning of the child's career and great care should be taken that the child is started right.

Employment agents should try and place boys and girls in positions corresponding to their temperament, and help them to success instead of their downfall. Often men have been misplaced in factories and offices on account of an inefficient manager. I know of many cases where this has been done; one in particular, where a very efficient wealthy business man placed his brother, who was very active and was always working around machines, in the same office, as manager of the office force. In the first place he could not handle people, as he thought everybody had to be commanded to do anything, and as a result he was always looking for new help. He hired inefficient bookkeepers, and a cashier who did not believe that "Honesty was the best policy," and the company was gradually going under when they both woke up to the fact that the brother was a mechanic and

not an office man.

Everybody is fitted for some kind of work but through the inefficiency of managers, natural born electricians and mechanics are placed in offices, and men placed in factories who, with a little help, would make the most efficient managers and office men.

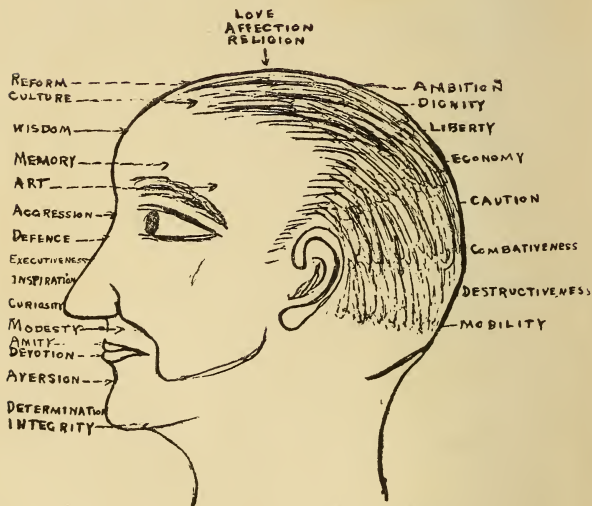
Often fathers and mothers do not study their children and are not capable of handling them. I think parents are to blame for many a wayward child. Some are too easy and others too strict with their children, and a great many parents are so busy with their business and social affairs that they cannot give their children any of their time. So the child grows up without a guiding hand and has to analyze his own character and decide upon his own vocation, after the best part of his life has been wasted.

No one is perfect, but a person should study his own characteristics and endeavor to remedy his shortcomings to the best of his ability.

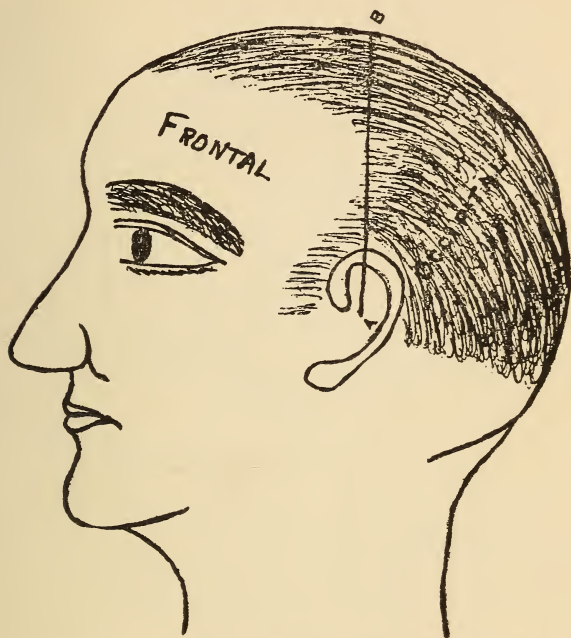
In the following pages I have given some of the characteristics of different types of people, and I sincerely hope that these portrayals of human character will be a benefit

to the individual and aid him in his pursuit of success and happiness.

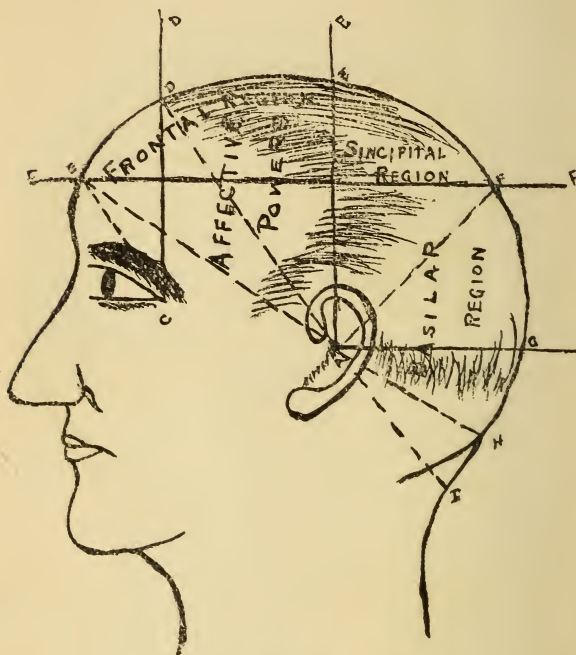
Ona Marie Rasher



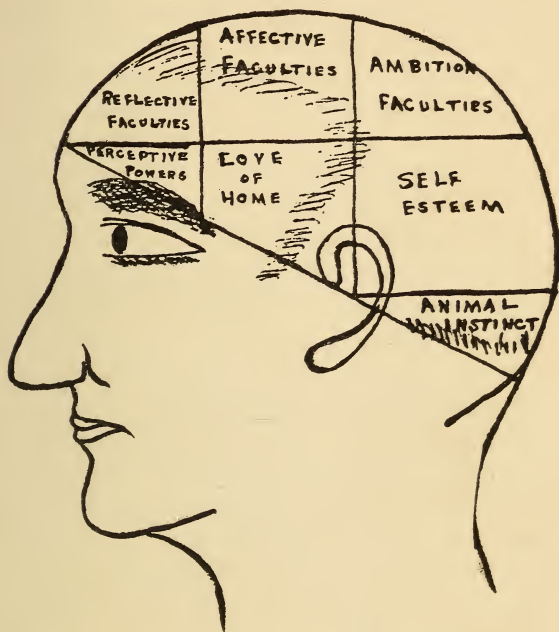
by CHA MARIE RASHER



BY ONA MARIE RASHER



By ONA MARIE RASHER.



STUDY OF CHARTS

Pages 18-21

Draw a vertical line from the orifice of the ear to the upper part of the head. The region behind the line is the occipital and that in front is the frontal. From the point E, the middle of the forehead, draw a horizontal line to the point of union between the parietal and occipital bones thus dividing the occipital region into two parts, the upper called sincipital and the lower the basilar region, then draw a line from the external angle of the eye, parallel to AB, and this will expose the volume in which the forehead is developed.

In the forehead lie the organs of the intellectual faculties; those of the perceptive powers occupying the space between EC; those of the reflective faculties between ED; the affective faculties are between DB; the ambitious faculties are between BF and this portion deserves particular attention on account of the influence exerted by the organs it includes over the functions of all the others; between FG are found the faculties of self-esteem and between GI the faculties common to man and animals, such as combativeness and destructiveness. First examine the size of the different regions in-

dividually and then the comparative size in relation to other organs.



FIG # 1

PROFILE

A person with a profile similar to Fig. No. 1 is a quick, keen thinker, but does not as a rule put his thoughts into action.

He is interested in facts and results, and reaches conclusions quickly.

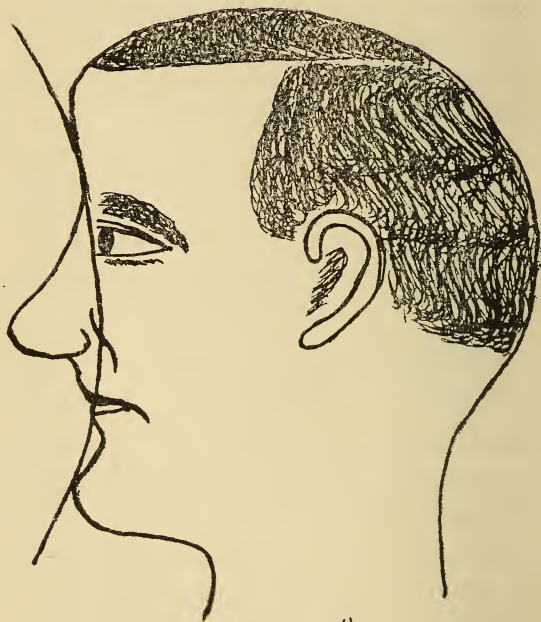
He is impulsive and easily aroused; ambitious, aggressive, changeable, optimistic, and forgiving.

He can take other people's plans and put them into action with wonderful results.

As a manufacturer, he would have charge of actual operations for production.

As a merchant, he would see to getting the goods into the store on the best possible terms and disposed of at a profit.

He would teach science, mechanics, electrical engineering, surgery, and mathematics, or anything where he can give plain facts and actual measurements.

FIG[#] 2

PROFILE

Possessing a profile similar to Fig. No. 2 he is slow in thought and action. He cannot be rushed. He should never accept a position which takes quick, keen thinking, as he would never be successful.

He is interested in theories and reasons, rather than facts.

He is self-controlled, not easily aroused, but when aroused, it takes a long time for him to subside.

He is slow to acquire information, but once obtained, he is usually right.

He works patiently for unseen results and seldom gives up.

He prefers to do the planning and thinking, but lets others do the work.

As a manufacturer, he would decide on the goods to be made, plan and design them.

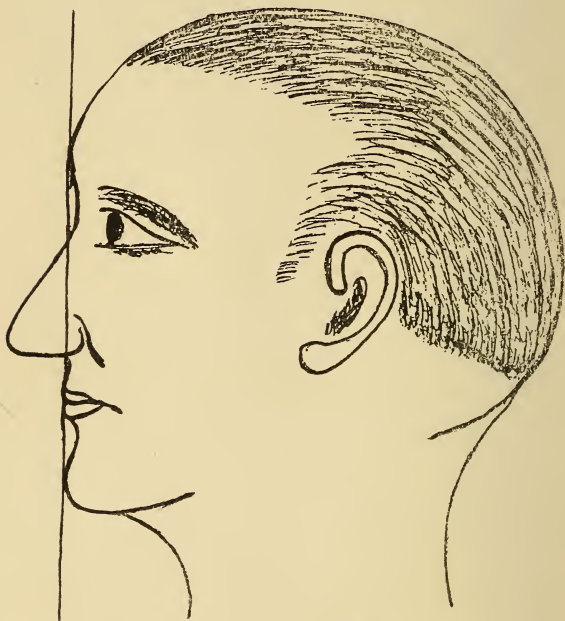
As a merchant, he would decide on the line of goods to be handled, and methods of disposal.

As an author, he would write of dreams and ideals.

As a teacher, he would specialize in philosophy, sociology and political economy.

He would operate slow moving machinery, such as planers and drill presses.

He is fitted for retail salesmanship, especially on musical instruments, shoes, books, and clothing, where it requires considerable attention to customer and explanations of reasons and ideas.

FIG[#] 3

PROFILE

This type is between Fig. No. 1 and Fig. No. 2.

He is more evenly balanced and moderate in character.

He is not too restless nor too quick in action.

He has advantage of reason and judgment to a moderate degree, and a fair amount of energy; usually agreeable and good-natured.

A man of this type would succeed at most any line of work that he undertakes.

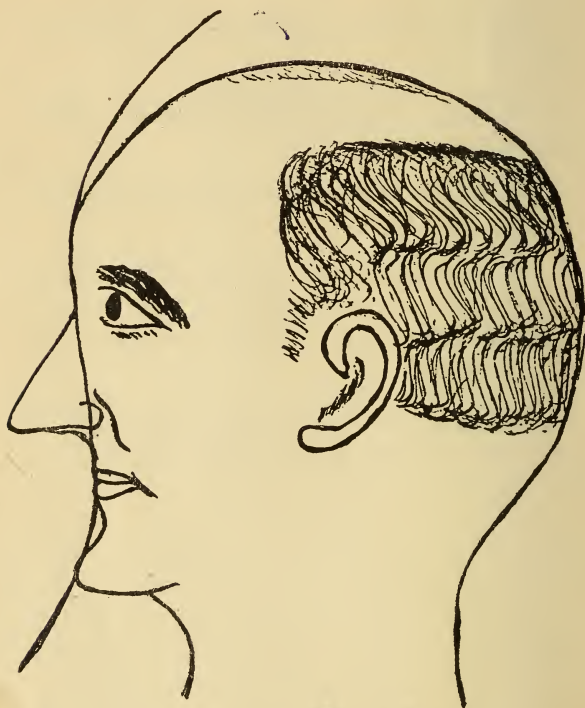


FIG # 4

PROFILE

In Fig. No. 4 we have the quick thinker, keen observer, who is interested in facts, quick to grasp essentials of any practical matter.

Usually has good lungs, digestion, and circulation.

Does not work too rapidly, therefore does not tire easily.

Majority of the great men have this profile; including doctors, lawyers, bankers, brokers, and executives.

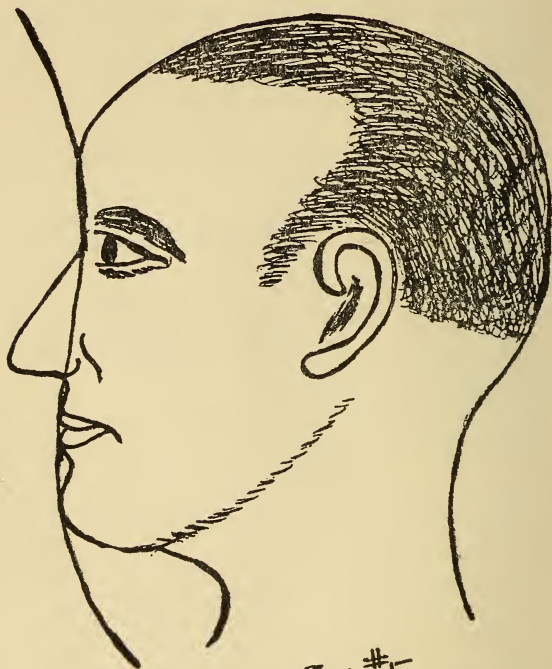


FIG #5

PROFILE

Similar to Fig. 5, he acts before he thinks. When his anger is aroused, often talks rapidly, but his words do not mean anything.

He is very irritable and excitable; lacks control over his feelings.

Digestion is unreliable.

Takes to work that is not difficult or strenuous, and which does not require keen observation and quick thinking.

Succeeds best at work that gives him time to acquire the knowledge and then develop speed through repetition.



FIO #1

FACE

If the face has a general outline similar to Fig. No. 1, it denotes the person has mental ability, but does not put it into action.

As a child, he preferred books to outdoor sports.

He is a keen, quick thinker, but not a detail man.

He could take other people's plans and see that they were carried out with wonderful results.

He would never succeed in manual labor as his physical condition could never stand it.

He would make a good philosopher, instructor, manager or executive.



FIG #2

FACE

If the face has the general outline similar to Fig. No. 2, it denotes the person is very active.

He is a lover of nature, and all outdoor sports appeal to him.

He is a very quick actor, but thinks slowly.

He acts and then thinks afterwards, and always saying, "If I had thought it over first, I wouldn't have done it."

He would never be successful in an office, he might survive for a few years on his wits and nerve, but would never gain as he is too active to be tied down in an office.

He is the man who usually does the real actual labor.



FIG # 3

FACE

Similar to Fig. No. 3, the possessor is what might be termed "fat and lazy."

He knows the value of money, but takes time to consider his physical condition.

This type likes plenty to eat and drink.

He is usually a good-natured, happy-go-lucky fellow.

If his family are happy and contented, he is happy too. His aim is to enjoy life and its pleasures.

Since he knows the value of money, he learns how to make it, how to handle it, and how to make it grow.

He is usually in good health, but inclined to be inactive.

He attracts others and gets them to do things for him, and profits by their efforts.

Wherever you hear the sound of money, there you will find the fat man; his greatest handicap is that he spends it too freely.

He can handle people successfully, and makes friends easily; therefore is usually a politician, broker, banker, or is interested in the preparation or sale of foodstuffs.



FACE

The oval shape, as shown in Fig. No. 4, has moderate mental and active ability.

He has poor health as a rule, due to weak internal organs.

This type lacks affectionate qualities.

He doesn't care for children and would only provide for them through necessity.

He would make a good actor, salesman, dancer or anything where real manual labor isn't connected with it.



FIG #5

FACE

The oblong shape as shown in Fig. No. 5 is the all around man. He believes in being fair and honest with everybody; is broad-minded and active.

This type is usually stubborn; has fixed plans and ideas, and it is very hard to change him.

He thinks well before he submits his plans.

He is often called the "Good-for-nothing," but his brain is working slowly all the time. Even when a person would think he is resting, he is dreaming of wonderful things, but he lacks the initiative.

A person similar to Fig. No. 1 could take this man's plans and see that they were executed in the most efficient manner.

BACK OF HEAD

If the back of the head is wide from ear to ear, the possessor is energetic, forceful, thorough, efficient, quick-tempered, has destructive anger.

Likes horse racing, athletic contests, and prize fights.

If the back of the head is narrow from ear to ear, the possessor is mild, optimistic, persistent when necessary, stubborn when opposed.

Inclined to trust to luck.

Prefers persuasion to force.

Likes easy agreeable time; not particularly fond of strenuous games.

REFINED MAN

Wears clothes of taste; not necessarily expensive, but never coarse or gaudy.

Voice and speech never loud or harsh.

Manner not loud or boisterous.

Selects for associates those who are refined as himself.

Self-conscious, sensitive to loud discordant noises.

Distinguishes finer shades of meaning; detects hints readily and often sees insult where none is intended.

Repugnant to dirt, filth, discomforts, poor surroundings, discordant notes, harsh noises.

Loves beauty in surroundings.

ROUGH MAN

Rough and ready manner.

Indifferent to little niceties, refinements and courtesies.

Seeks associates who are of the same coarse nature as himself.

Capable of enduring great hardships.

Has liking for bulk, strength, and utility, raw material, bulky machinery, rough lumber, stone, brick, structural steel.

Slow to expand to suggestion unless of a direct, forceful nature.

HAIR—EYEBROWS

Fine hair usually denotes a refined person, the individual being showy, very entertaining, and possessing good intellect.

Coarse hair is found on people who are revengeful, firm, but straightforward.

Red hair indicates a quick temper, and is usually associated with a combative and destructive person.

Gray hair is usually indicative of old age, but in young people it is often caused by sorrow or a nervous shock.

A heavy eyebrow denotes vitality, strong will and passion.

A light eyebrow denotes sensitiveness.

EYES

Eyes placed too close together; the owner is jealous, and critical; often says mean things to his fellow-men on the spur of the moment.

Eyes wide apart; the owner has a fine memory and broad intelligence.

Deep-set eyes show melancholy and moodiness.

Wide open, round eyes, mark a mind that is not developed, is credulous and serious about small gossip. The owner has no self-control.

Eyelids in a semi-circle, denote goodness; passing horizontally across pupil denotes mental ability.

Unsteady eyes, jerking back and forth, show an unsettled mind.

Wide open staring eyes in weak countenances indicate jealousy, impudence, bigotry, and intolerance.

Downcast eye shows modesty.

Eyes with long sharp corners indicate great discernment and penetration.

The white of the eye showing below the iris indicates nobility of character.

Small eyes indicate cunning.

NOSE

The nose is the greatest of the facial features. It plays a very prominent part in the speech and vocalization. In analyzing the faces of different people a person will notice that the nose advances in the ratio of intelligence, and a well developed nose denotes intellect, force, and power. It also indicates the health of a person. As we use the nose for breathing, a well developed nose and nostrils are indicative of good lungs. As the nose is used for scenting, a well developed nose and nostrils also indicate that the stomach is in good condition as it protects against spoiled foods and noxious gases. The better the breathing capacity the better able will be the individual to manifest his mental ability. The action of the brain is strengthened by the impulse given to the volume of blood sent to that organ by the deep breathing.

Energetic movements are controlled by the amount of air inhaled.

There are a great many types of nose, but the most common are the straight, rounded, broad, long, and pug.

The straight nose, when well developed indicates refinement, good taste, and art capacities. If the nose is straight, short and

thick the possessor would be skilled in ornamental work and designing. Many singers and composers possess straight noses. A straight nose is also indicative of a person equally balanced in aggression, defence, and inspiration.

The rounded nose shows the possessor to be too aggressive though he is naturally logical and talented in debating qualities. Possessors of this type of nose are invariably causing friction, thoughtlessly. Such persons are usually considered the most successful as they marry their own type and do not mix with other people who have different characteristics.

The broad flat nose is not a very good indication; in the first place the possessor is not very strong physically, as the nostrils are not large enough to afford deep breathing, therefore, they do not supply the necessary oxygen for the system. This kind of nose is more like the animal type and the possessor is apt to have bestial characteristics rather than high ideals.

The long nose is found on a man who is usually prying into other people's affairs, always giving his ideas and plans unsolicited.

The pug nose, in my estimation, is the most undeveloped and the possessor is very

inquisitive and jealous. The pug nose also denotes that the brain of the possessor is not evenly developed. He is lacking in reasoning powers and sincerity. The subject's uneven mental development is further proven by his tendency towards bigotry and gossip.

EARS

The ears are very important and should have the best of care. They should not be pasted to the side of the head.

As an elderly person, who is hard of hearing, always pushes his ear outward and forward to gain results, it shows the ears should be out in order to hear well.

A flushed ear denotes the person is quick tempered, irritable, but has good hearing.

A pale ear denotes poor hearing.

Large ears are associated with well developed heads, and the possessor has executive ability, force and determination. Most people who possess this type of ears are very successful. Bankers and financiers possess this type.

Ears with large cavities denote a keen sense of hearing.

MOUTH

The mouth is very important. From the shape of the mouth you can usually get an idea as to the disposition of the possessor.

When the dividing line appears to be a straight line it is indicative of vocal talent, and the possessor should be a very good linguist and conversationalist. This type is usually the largest from constant usage.

If the corners turn up, it indicates that the possessor is good natured and has a tendency to see the good in people instead of the evil.

If the corners turn down, the possessor is disagreeable, harsh, and very irritable.

If one corner turns up and the other down it is indicative of an untruthful, scornful person and the possessor is usually very suspicious.

HAND

The hand is very important. The old method of reading the hand was called Palmistry. Later it was given the name of Cheirosophy.

Cheirosophy is divided into two branches; Cheirognomy and Cheiromancy.

Cheirognomy is the science which tells of a person's nature and talents from the general outline of the hands.

Cheiromancy is the science which gives us an indication as to the accidents and incidents of a person's life; it also aids in finding methods for the up-building of character.

The brain has the same effect upon the hand as it does upon the face, only it governs different characteristics in the hand.

Some of the finer characteristics can only be obtained from the hand.

From a careful scientific study of the hand a person should be able to tell of the possibilities of love affairs, financial affairs, illnesses, interferences, travels, etc.

HOW TO STUDY THE HAND

In right-handed persons the left side of the brain is the larger and more positive side; the right hand is therefore chosen to act as the positive hand, the guiding, executive hand, and its lines and all signs indicate the directive, impulsive, and forceful elements of the person's nature.

The left hand is, then, the negative hand; it is receptive and calm and represents the hereditary endowments of parents and family history.

In case the person is left-handed, then the left hand is the positive and the right hand is the negative.

The positive hand is the hand of futurity by will power and activity; and the negative, futurity by hereditary endowment.

Always study the positive hand.



PSYCHIC

DIFFERENT TYPES OF HANDS

Psychic Hand

First let us study the Psychic or pointed hand. This type is considered the most beautiful, and consequently the most scarce, for "rarity is one of the conditions of beauty." It is small and slender, fingers tapering to a point, and look unfinished.

The possessor of this hand depends upon others too much; he is self-conscious and sensitive.



ARTISTIC

DIFFERENT TYPES OF HANDS

Artistic Hand (Conical)

This hand is characterized by the smooth fingers, whose tips assume the form of Cones or elongated Thimbles.

The possessor of this hand is fond of the beautiful, and appreciates music, literature, art, and designing.



SQUARE HAND

DIFFERENT TYPES OF HANDS

Useful Hand

The useful hand is medium size, square fingers and a fairly sized thumb.

The possessor of this hand believes in being on the square with everybody and respects the truth.

He has a great deal of power and it is hard to change his plans and ideas.

This hand shows force, activity, and an analytical mind.



SPATULATE

DIFFERENT TYPES OF HANDS

Spatulate Hand

The Spatulate hand, or necessary hand, is more flattened out, fingers quite prominent at the joints and tips, and a large thumb.

The possessor of this hand is original and has executive ability.



PHILOSOPHIC

DIFFERENT TYPES OF HANDS

Philosophical Hand

The Philosophical hand is large and bony, both joints in the fingers very large, and a large thumb.

The possessor of this type likes to philosophize.

He cares more for nature than he does for wealth.



MURDERER

DIFFERENT TYPES OF HANDS

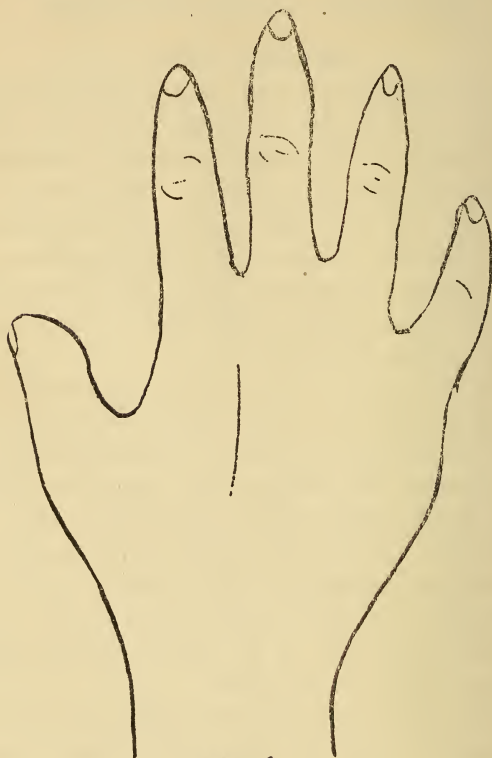
Murderer's Hand

The Murderer's hand has a thick heavy palm, unusually broad, short, awkward, and stiff fingers. The whole hand has a reddish tint. The thumb is clumsy. According to history, we find this hand on Tropmann, who was one of the world's worst murderers, who killed a family of seven. Also Avinain, the Parisian butcher, who killed and cut to pieces several people.

In talking to a person who possesses this type of hand, whenever inclined to confess, he will tell you at times, when his temper is aroused, his temperature rises; his face and head become flushed, and he has such a thirst for blood that it almost overcomes his power and strength. This is why it is dangerous for a man with a high temper to drink intoxicants as it always causes the blood to rush to the head.

This hand is associated with an undeveloped head, in education, culture and morality. The bestial traits are the most developed in this type, therefore he does not respect the law.

This type should be given the best of care possible, when he is a child, so as to avoid crime and sorrow later in life.



IDIOT

DIFFERENT TYPES OF HANDS

Idiot's Hand

Next we will take the Idiot. His hand looks as though it were deformed; the palm is quite thick and soft, longer than the fingers, and narrow. The fingers are shapeless.

The brain is only half developed in a person possessing this hand. Great care should be taken to keep him interested in some of his lacking qualities to strengthen his mind as much as possible.

NAILS

The nails are very important, as you can get an idea as to the temperament, also the physical condition of the body.

A short and red nail indicates a violent temper.

Short and square, with a purple tint, indicates heart trouble; if wider than long, denotes stubbornness.

Short, brittle and turned back nails threatens paralysis.

A short and narrow nail denotes spinal trouble.

Long and broad nails show very good judgment.

Long, narrow and rounded at both extremities denotes selfishness and deceitfulness.

Spots on the nails show poor circulation.

MOUNTS AND PLAIN

There are six Mounts and one Plain in the hand, according to Cheiro, Mt. Venus, Jupiter, Saturn, Sun, Mercury, Luna, and Plain of Mars.

Mount Venus

Mount Venus is just below the thumb, and when well developed, shows the person is affectionate and has a natural desire for the opposite sex.

The name originated from the Roman Goddess of beauty and love.

Mount Jupiter

Mount Jupiter is located at the base of the first finger and denotes rulership, power, and ambition.

If the Mount is well developed it indicates the person is domineering.

The name originated from the Roman God, who was the chief ruler.



MOUNTS

Mount Saturn.

Mount Saturn is just below the second finger.

When well developed, it denotes the person is active and hard-working.

This mount, undeveloped, shows the person is apt to be moody at times and look on the dark side of life.

It was an old tradition people born under the Planet Saturn were grave and gloomy.

They enjoy music of a sacred order.

The name originated from the Ancient Roman God of Agriculture.

Mount Sun

Mount Sun is just below the third finger.

When developed, shows the person is a lover of nature, dancing, painting and poetry.

The name originated from the Planet Sun.

Mount of Mercury

The Mount of Mercury is located at the base of the fourth finger.

It gives quick wit, reserve, and refinement.

The name originated from Mercury, the Roman God of Eloquence.

MOUNTS

Mount of Luna

The Mount of Luna is located at the side of the hand.

This mount, well developed, shows imagination and fondness for romance.

An insane person has a very pronounced Mount of Luna with the Mentality line almost crossing it.

The name originated from Lunas, pertaining to the moon.

Plain of Mars

The Plain of Mars is located in the center of the hand under the mounts, and when developed denotes an arbitrary nature; too well developed shows the person is quarrelsome.

You will find this plain more prominent than any of the others in the pugilist's hand.

The name derived from Mars, the Roman God of War.

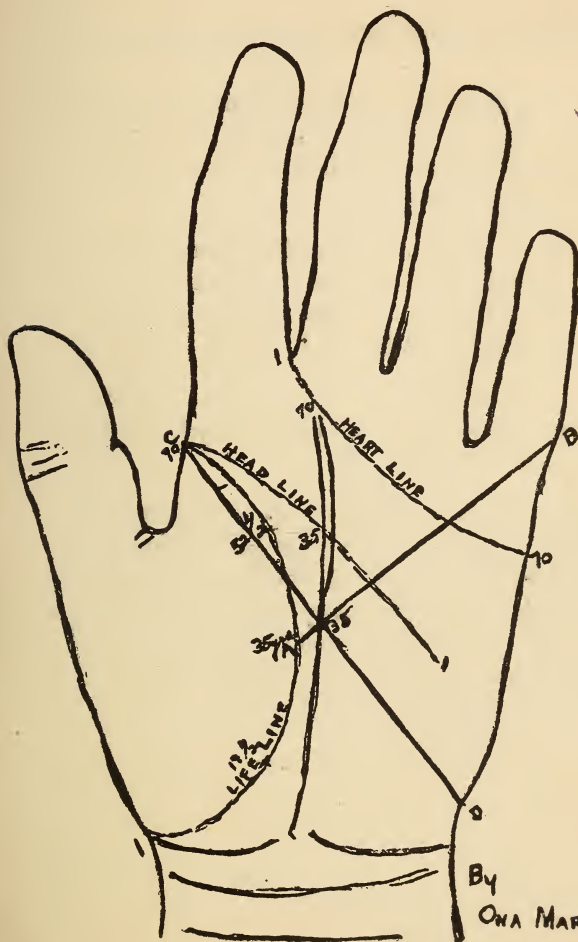


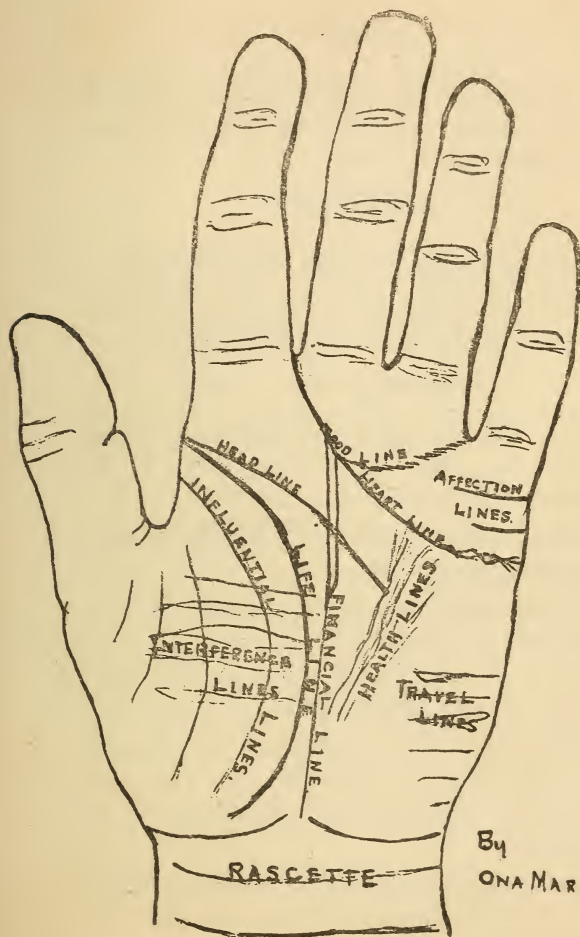
CHART SHOWING MEASUREMENTS

It is impossible to give a definite chart on measurements. From observations, I think 70 years is the average hand, so I am basing my chart accordingly.

Draw a line from the point where the life line starts to the opposite, lower extremity, of the hand and then bisect the line as shown by the line A and B.

At this point it will give you approximately the center of the hand, which will be 35 years of age.

No. 1 is the beginning of each line and 70 the extremity; therefore $\frac{1}{4}$ of the line would be $17\frac{1}{2}$ years; $\frac{1}{2}$ would be 35 years; $\frac{3}{4}$ would be $52\frac{1}{2}$ years, and so on with each line, as they all have the same life as the life line.



By
ONA MARIE RASHER

LINES

There is a place in the hand for the lines just the same as a place for the eyes, nose, and mouth on the face.

Life Line

The Life Line embraces Mount Venus.

When it is deep with no breaks, and has a reddish tint, it denotes a robust nature.

Mentality Line

The Mentality line rises different places, usually joins the life line and runs in the direction of Mount of Luna.

When deep, straight, and without breaks, denotes an analytical mind.

Rising from the life line, shows the person is self-conscious.

Heart Line

The Heart line embraces the Mounts under the fingers. If it joins the head and life line, it indicates that the person is revengeful.

Well-balanced persons in their love affairs have the line starting between the first and second fingers.

If it inclines toward the head line it denotes the person is good hearted; but if the head line tends toward the heart line, the person is hard-hearted.

Financial Line

The Financial line begins close to the wrist and runs towards whichever mount governs the person's vocation. If towards the Mount of Jupiter, it shows the person would make a very good leader, as this mount denotes leadership. It also shows power and activity.

If towards Mount Saturn it shows success will be gained from a commercial standpoint.

If towards the Mount of Sun it is not a good sign as this is the mount of frivolity, and the possessor is apt to gain through the folly of others or not in a legitimate way.

Symbols



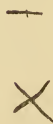
Spot



CIRCLE



ISLAND



CROSS



STAR



TRIANGLE



SQUARE



SYMBOLS

Island

An Island is a bad sign wherever found.

On the Health line it is an illness. If the health line is broken and an island appears, it is an illness caused through the stomach. If the line is crooked, it denotes liver trouble.

If a break appears on the life line it is a serious illness; possibly near death.

If an island appears on the Financial line it means a loss, through robbery or a business swindle. A break indicates specific loss without recovery.

An island on the Influential lines means scandal caused by the person's deepest affection.

An island on the Affection lines means a separation, disappointment, or a quarrel.

Cross

A Cross is an obstacle wherever it is found. If on the Financial line, somebody is interfering in your business affairs.

Star

A star on the Mentality line means a living sorrow. A severe illness or accident to one of the family or a near friend.

SYMBOLS

A Square

A Square shows that through your own intelligence or the influence of a friend you have saved yourself from some calamity.

A Triangle

A Triangle is a wonderful sign; good wherever found. Success or a gain.

A Circle

A Circle found on the life line means death by drowning.

On the heart line, death by a bullet as a result of jealousy.

A Circle on the Sun line denotes the person is capable of standing by himself in his talents and should have a great name and fame.

A Spot

A spot on the heart line means a deep sorrow.

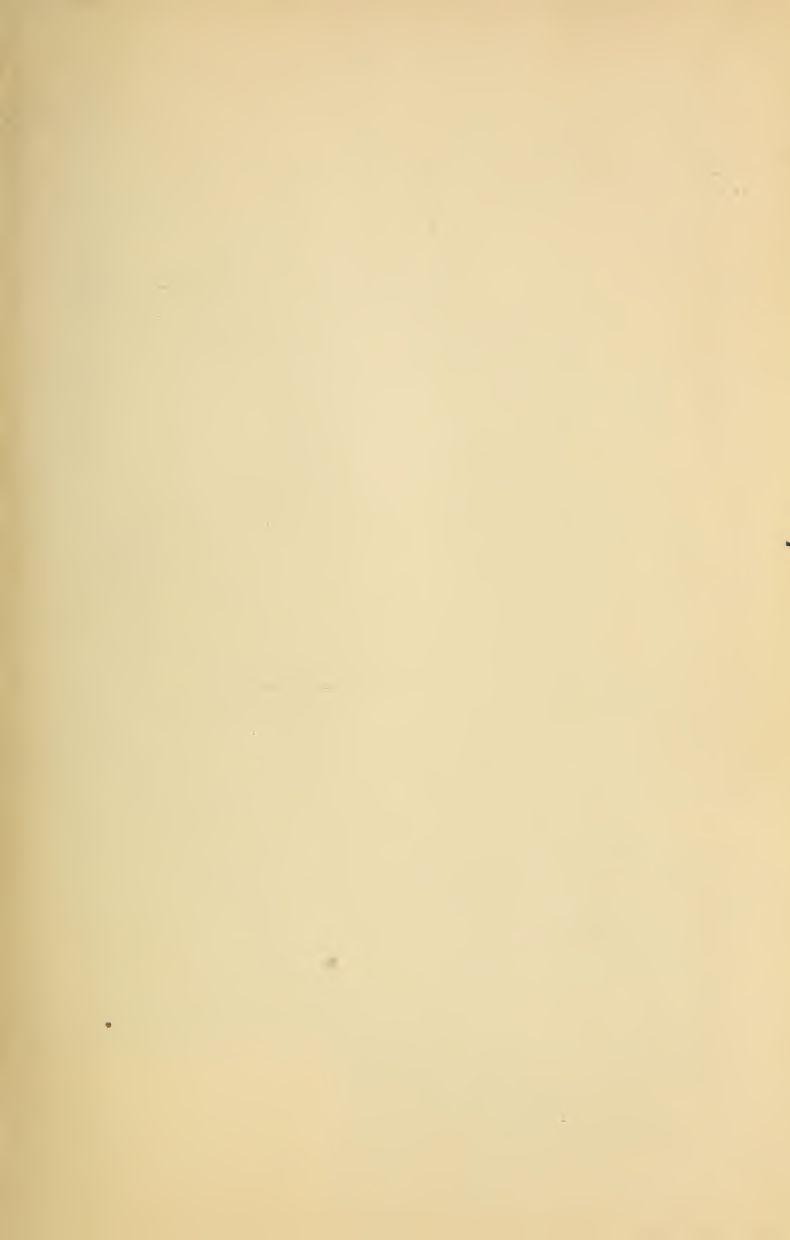
Bluish spots in the hand show an excessive use of tobacco.

Parallels

Parallels mean a double, wherever found. If on the financial line, the person will double in wealth, and the date is registered according to Chart, page 77.

Rachette

The Rachette are the lines on the wrist. If the first line comes to a point high in the hand, the person has weak internal organs.



Deacidified using the Bookkeeper process.
Neutralizing agent: Magnesium Oxide
Treatment Date: Dec. 2004

PreservationTechnologies

A WORLD LEADER IN PAPER PRESERVATION

111 Thomson Park Drive
Cranberry Township, PA 16066
(724) 779-2111

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 013 594 395 2

